FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

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THE SUN NAM YORK CITY.

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#### Rapid Transit in Sight.

In this important matter we are able to report progress toward the desired end.

All uncer minutes were cleared away from the financial aspect of the question two weeks ago, when the franchise for an underground railrand was offered for sale they didn't. at auction. No man would give a dollar for investment in the best plan of subterranean transit that a board of able and painstaking Commissioners could devise. After this, an elevated system alone remained for consideration; and with reference to that the siluttion now beams with a promise that is emmently satisfactory.

We remark a steadily growing exhibition of public understanding that the elevated system offers the best and quickest remedy for our intolorable deficiencies in rapid transit. Much of the resistance to this idea ar se from a crazy subordination of public interest to personal prejudice. It is rapidly disappearing before the assertion and manifestation of incontrovertible facts, which show elevate ! railroads to be an immediate and not reasonably avo'dable necessity.

Elevated railroads for New York! The simplest and most agreeable sort of rapid transit ever found for the metropolis of the New World! The sooner the better!

### For Trotters and Other Horses.

With Mayor Gillnoy's energetic style be fore our minds, we may expect him soon to meet a wide and vigorous demand with a proposition for a drive lit for fast going, a roadway so devised and located that it will let the trotter have his fun as well as other horses. As we have said before, there are three lines along which such a road can well be built. There is the ridge north of the Harlem, suggested by Comnissioner HEINTZ. There is the bank of the Hudson, opposite Riverside Park. And there is the valley of the Harlem, running on the west side, south and north of the High Bridge. The first would be the most used and the

most expensive. The second would be the most picturesque. The third would be the cheapest, the most readily built, and in several important respects the best. All are good, but fortunately we only

need one. Which shall it be?

### . Some Lessons of the Figures.

The important and impressive Presidential election of 1802 was definitely settled on Monday; and the formal canvass by Cougress next month will in nowise after the igures of the popular vote in the several States, even though it may slightly vary the party division in the electoral colleges The totals are interesting.

At the outset it is proper to say for the assistance of all desiring to arrive at an impartial estimate of the various practical and imaginative forces in the late campaign, that, although Mr. CLEVELAND obtained a pleasing majority in the electoral colleges, he failed to poll his party's full vote. There was nothing of a popular uprising for him. Judged by the usual standards of politics, he was a weak rather than a strong candidate.

The popular vote for Mr. CLEVELAND in

1888 was 5,536,242. In 1892 it was 5,554,685, an increase of but 18,000 in four years, with 44 States participating in the one and but 38 in the other. In several States Mr. than in 1888; namely, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississioni, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Vermont. In California, which the Democrats carried in 1892, the gain over his vote of 1888 was but 445, while in Indiana it was just 1,727. In New York, though there has been a great increase in population during the intervening four years, with a decided trend toward Democracy, Mr. CLEVELAND's total in 1892 was 654,908 against 650,464 for Mr. HILL for have been rather a year of Republican losses than of Democratic gains, compared with 1888. The Republicans suffered the larger failing off. The figures reveal noth-

ing in the nature of a tidal wave anywhere. That is the first surprise which results from a study of the official election figures of 1832. The second surprise rewards the investigator when he comes to contrast the popular vote, according to States in their reographical relations. In New England, the exploitation of issues distasteful or re pugnant to the purposes of Democrats elsewhere is thought to have caused a Republican movement toward the Democrats. In 1888 HARRISON received 445,090 votes and CLEVELAND 355,030; these are the figures of the popular vote this year: HARRISON, 453.450; CLEVELAND, 390.019; WEAVES

Five of the six New England States were

carried by HARRISON. In the Pacific and so-called sliver States.

ten in number, these are the figures : HARRISON, 319,428; WEAVER, 203,926; CLEVELAND

Still more surprising appears the out come in the great Middle and Western

States, extending from Lake Champlain beyond the line of the Missouri, and from the Ohio River to the Canadian border. In this populous, enterprising, and richly productive region, the nation's chief workshop and storehouse, and the seat of its more d versified industries, these are the totals: HATRISON, 3,322,280; CLEVELAND, 8,067,265; WEAVER

The States included in this region are

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Whence came then, it may be asked the Democratic majority? In the great reserve column of the party, the Democracy of the South, rendered alert and invin cible in their devotion to Democratic principles by the overshadowing issue upon which all Democrats were united sition to the menace of a Republican Force bill and to Negro Domination. These are the figures in the South:

CLEVELAND, 1,807,762; HARRISON, 1,077,175; WEATER

The big aggregate for WEAVER (1.040,000) is another of the surprises of 1892. A phenomenally large number of citizens voted for this outside candidate, from no particular affection for him or his the-

ories, but because they wished to vote against the regular nominees and could hit upon no better way. Thus the votes of many Republicans in Alabama went into the WEAVER column, just as did the votes of many Democrats in Nebraska. The WEAVER total is thus accidentally, and it may be said artificially, large. There is nothing to indicate that more than 1,000,000 American electors actually favored WEAVER for President. In Iowa, where he lives, he received 20,595 votes against 32,701 cast for him for President twelve years ago, when the vote of the

State was much smaller than now. There are other points of interest and surprise which study of the election figures of 1892 may reveal; but the three we have now considered are the most important : namely, the relative falling off of Mr CLEVELAND's vote in 1892 compared with 1888; the important part played by the Democracy of the South: and the astounding but not inexplicable total vote cast for the WEAVER electors in the four States which they carried, and in the forty which

## The Situation in France.

Events have followed one another with startling rapidity in France since the reassembling of the Chamber; and yet it is probable that worse things are to come M. Louber has been driven from the Cabinet in deference to the public indignation at the lukewarmness exhibited by him in the investigation of the Panama scandal, especially since Ministers and legislators have been implicated in it. The same penalty has been inflicted on M. DE FREY CINET not only because a bribe of \$40,000 was given to his newspaper, the Telegraphe, but because he has, it seems, admitted using Panama money for the secret service of the Government. The white mouse, as FREYCINET was nicknamed for his adroit ness, has been caught, and will never again be suffered to nibble at official cheese. Who is left, untarnished and generally

trusted, among all the politicians who during the last fifteen years, have been most conspicuously associated with the Freuch republican régime? But three can he still descried-rari nantes in gargite raste a few faint swimmers in a maelstrom wide. These three are RIBOT, CONSTANS and Brisson. As to Ribor, although no on disputes his personal integrity, there is a deepening impression that he has been trying to shield somebody, and that this individual is the President of the republic. Several incidents have contributed to this belief. When CHARLES DE LESSEP in the course of his trial referred to the lot tery loan, and to his relations with the Cabinet of 1886, in which M. CARNOT was Minister of Finance, he was interrupted by the Public Prosecutor, who endeavored to stop his revelations. The presiding Judge reluked the Public Prosecutor, and there is no longer any doubt that LESSEPS will be eventually permitted to tell all he knows. This, as he declares, will implicate "one of the very highest personages in the Government." He has already testified that BAIHAUT, Minister of Public Works in the FREYCINET Cabinet of 1886, received some \$70,000 for suppressing the unfavorable report on the Panama Canal made by ROUSSEAU, the Government engineer and for substituting a false report intended to allure new subscriptions. This second report is known to have been countersigned by M. CARNOT as Finance Minister, but it has been hitherto alleged that he did not know it to be a concocted document. Now, however, BAIHAUT is said to have testified before the examining magistrate, FRANQUE ville that he held back the genuine report by the advice of CARNOT. If this be true, and if the magistrate suppressed the estimony incriminating the President in his report of BATHAUT'S examination, it fol-

lows that Carnor will at least have to re-

sign, and he will be lucky if he manages to

escape criminal prosecution. In the down-

fall of the Chief Magistrate the head of the

present Cabinet will be involved, for M.

Rinor will be held accountable for the re-

peated attempts to protect M. Carnor from

suspicion and punishment. M. Constans was once accused of miscon-CLEVELAND received fewer votes in 1892 duct in Tonquin, but he must be held to have been virtually absolved from that charge, since it was not on that account that he was elbowed out of a former Cabi net, but because he promised to become dangerous rival of M. CARNOT and M. DE FREYCINET for the post of President of the republic. There is reason to believe, however, that during his tenancy of the Minis try of the Interior he became conversant with the wholesale bribing of legislators and Cabinet officers by the Panama Company. That to him the exposure of the scandal was attributed by the man most Governor in 1388. Thus 1892 appears to | deeply implicated seems clear from the desperate appeal made to Rouvier by REINACH on the night before his death "Let us go and see M. Constans!" The Monarchists had also discovered the frightful corruption of Republican politicians and designed to lay it bare just before the next general election, which regularly would take place in October of the presen year. But Constans, who is a sincere and even ardent Republican, was as clearly interested in precipitating the disclosures, in order that the republican régime, before being subjected to the ordeal of the ballot box, might have time to purge itself of its scoundrels, and pass into the hands of mer regarded as incorruptible. There is no doubt that M. Constans is ranked among the incorruptible, so far as the Panami scandal is concerned; but he has made se many deadly enemies in the present Cham ber by his merciless revelation of wrong doing, that he, like the Monarchists, see

> that in an early appeal to the electors lies after all, his best chance of recognition. What is true of M. Constans is true of M Brisson, the Chairman of the investigating committee, to which M. RIBOT has refused the instruments of fruitful investigationnamely, the power to compel the attend ance of witnesses and the production of papers, and to punish for perjury. Next to M. Constans, who brought the scandal to light, M. Brisson is most hated in the Chamber of Deputies, because he has shown himself determined to hold bribe-taking legislators to a rigorous account. Hence so long as the present Chamber remains in existence, M. Brisson could not be elected President of the republic, or even head of a abinet. So far, therefore, as personal interest is concerned, he as well as M. Con STANS should desire an immediate dissolu tion of Parliament.

They had a chance yesterday of showing their feeling on this point, for M. HUR BARD, a leading Radical Deputy, requested the Ministers to take steps to hasten an appeal to the electors. The Ministers, of course, replied in the negative, for M CARNOT and his personal friends dare not go before the country at this juncture. and the Government was sustained by vote of 329 to 206. The passage of the motion would have compelled M. CARNO either, with the consent of the Senate, to dissolve Parliament or to resign his office As was shown in the case of President GREYY, no attempt to escape from this

alternative would have been successful. The Chamber of Deputies would simply have refused to accept any Ministry not

pledged to execute its will. A dissolution at this time would undoubtedly be a bad thing for Republican rogues. But we believe that honest Republicans would hold their own, especially as this time they would have the help of the Pope. The Socialists might make considerable gains, but it is improbable that the Monarchists could do better than they did in 1889, when they had the whole French episcopate and every parish priest behind them. On the whole, we should expect to see Republicans returned in nearly the same numpers, although they would be men of very different character from that betrayed by a large section of the present Chamber.

#### About Immigrants.

It is not true that the immigrants to this country are a "horde of paupers and criminals from the slums and prisons of Europe." The great majority of them are honest and hard-working people, who come here to better their lot in life, and who are profty sure to do it within a very few years. It is exceedingly difficult for a foreign mendicant or malefactor, imbecile or invalid, to get into this country under our laws, which, on the whole, are well enforced. It is known by the records kept at Ellis Island that nearly all the steerage passengers who land there possess some money; and it is a fact that between three and four million dollars were brought here

last year by these passengers. It is not true that foreign steamship com panies are desirous of bringing to this country immigrants who are debarred by our laws from entering it. When any such immigrant is found by our inspectors, the company that brought him here is put to expense on his account, and must take him back to the port from which he came. The two or three ships that had cholera aboard when they approached our shores last autumn got a costly lesson, which will serve as a memorable warning against bringing infected persons here.

It is not true that there is a universal de mand in this country for the complete stoppage of immigration. When Senator CHAND-LER introduced his bill for that purpose last December, there were many protests from the West and the South against its passage, and he very soon ascertained that it could

not be put through Congress. The legislation of Congress .upon this important subject must be judicious and reasonable. True we must have a law of broader scope than any that has yet been enacted for the regulation of immigration. We must increase the exclusive provisions of our existing law. There are foreigners who, though neither paupers nor criminals may yet be undesirable additions to our population. We have taken in at this port over four million European immi grants since the opening of the year 1882. This is far too many. We should not continue to admit such vast bodies of allens. There must be a practicable way of restricting the influx.

It is time that, as a temporary measur of safety, the President should be em powered to prohibit immigration from any country afflicted with cholera or other in fectious disease; and the bill conferring this power upon him, which passed the Senate on Tuesday, will doubtless be adopted by the House and become law.

But the enactment of this precautionary measure, which is to be enforced at the option of the Executive, will not lessen th necessity of comprehensive and durable legislation for the government of immigration. We have repeatedly spoken of Sena tor CHANDLER, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, as a man well qualified to draft a bill upon this ques tion acceptable to Congress, satisfactory to the American people, and advantageous to the country. The bill which he introduced last September is inadequate; it is a mere makeshift. We now hope that Senator HILL of New York, who has recently taken a deep interest in the subject, may, before the close of the present session of Congress draw up a bill in respect to it that shall be at once statesmanlike and satisfactory.

# Mr. Carlisle on the Silver Question.

Now that it is pretty definitely settled that Senator John G. Carliele of Kentucky will be the Secretary of the Treasury unde President CLEVELAND, his views in regard to silver become important. The latest expression of them is found in a letter which was published in the Courier-Journal on Aug. 9, 1892, and which that newspaper has recently reprinted. After rehearsing the position taken on the subject by his predecessor. Senator BECK, and quoting the resolution of the Chicago platform, that the dollar unit of both gold and silver must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value Mr. CARLISLE repeats and re-affirms what he said in his speech on the BLAND-ALLISON bill in the House of Representatives in 1877

"The gold and silver coins cannot be of equal intric sic value as demanded by this resolution, unless the metal contained in each of them is of equal value while still in the form of bullion, C adds nothing whatever to the intrinsic value metal, but only ascertains officially its weight and fin ness, puts it in a convenient form for circulation, and authenticates it by the stamp of Government, Unifed States has coined over \$400,000,000 in since the passage of the act of 1878, but this has no added one cent to the intrinsic value of the metal cur tained in them; nor has the purchase and coinage of this enormous mass of silver during a period of fourteer years caused any increase in the price of sliver bullion On the contrary, the price of silver buillon in all the markets of the world, in those countries where there is free colonge as well as in those where the mints are closed to sliver, is much lower now than it was in 1878 when this Government began to purchase it at the

rate of \$24,000,000 worth per annua ther gold nor silver coms. except the subsidiary coins, will ever again enter into very general use as currency in any great commercial country. The principal office of these coins is to form a basis for the isane of notes or certificates which constitute the mest convenient form of circulation among the people. An neasure which would have a tendency to broaden the measure which would have a tendency to broaden this basis of circulation by increasing the amount of metallic money with which the paper can be redeemed would, in my opinion, be beneficial not only to this country, but to the world generally; but this cannot be done by the fabrication of two coins of the same ninstion, but not of equal intrinsic value, because ooth of the coins cannot constitute at the same tim the money of redemption. Sixty-eight cents' worth silver and one dollar's worth of gold cannot both standards of value at the same time and piace, and this has been fully demonstrated by our own experi nce during the last fourteen years; for, although the stiver dollar has been all that time a full legal tends under the statutes of the United States, everybod admits that we are still on a gold basis, and therefor the value of all the paper in circulation is measured not by silver, but by gold."

This is all eminently sound and satisfac tory, and, although Mr. CARLISLE goes or to declare himself in favor of an international agreement fixing the ratio of value of silver to gold, the possibility of such as agreement is so remote that, for the pres ent at least, he may be counted upon as opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone at the old ratio of 16 to

The white sojourners at Ichang must have thought that a British man-of-war was a hand; thing to have around when the latest anti foreign riots started there. A force of blue jackets from the war ship made short work of the disturbers of the peace, who subsided quickly when they saw the sallers coming. Ichang is a thousand miles up the Yangte River and the head of navigation for large vessels. Though it is one of the treaty ports. its populace are among the most fanatical opnents of the whites. It was here that mos of the troubles on the Yangtse over a year ago were fomented. The fact that the promoters of those outrages upon foreigners and that the writer of the larger number of obscene placards inciting the people to kill the

If we are going into the business of further road right up Broadway, Fifth avenue, and through Central Park :- commercial Advertises.

probably helped to keep hostility alive.

Because that is both undestrable and unsecessary. There are other streets to accommo date the need of more and more rapid transit, without endangering the repose of the Central l'ark or of the Fifth avenue. The Rapid Transit Commission can ascertain them without difficulty; and we may soon be happy.

We can tell the American excursionists who are about to make a trip to Palestine that they will find it worth their while to spend a week or a fortnight in Jerusalem especially if, before going there, they take the rains to acquire a gool fund of knowledge about it and to become acquainted with the results of modern research in and near it. An erndite, thoughtful, and upright dragoman may be of great service to an American stranger in Jerusalem. We could say more upon this subject, but it is not necessary.

It looks as though a living remnant of he cave-dwelling race, which once fived in Arizona and the regions thereabout, had been discovered as far north as Alaska, or upon a small island off the Alaskan coast which was recently visited by the United States cruiser Bear. The Bear's officers, while exploring the upper surface of the rock known as King's Island, which rises above the waters of Behring Strait found an aboriginal tribe of cave dwellers, who seem to possess some of the characteristics of the curious people which in old times existed far to the southward. From the account given of the dwellings we infer that, in construction and in grouping, they resemble those of the cliff dwellers of Arizona. New Mexico, and Colorado. Some of their implements are similar to those that were made by the cave and cliff people elsewhere; but their fond is not like that which was used by their southern kin, who had no opportunity of fattening upon whale blubber or walrus meat. It is hardly worth while, however, to speculate about these Alaskan cave dwellers until we have fuller information concerning them. That the island had some inhabitants was known before it was visited by the Captain of the Bear, whose report is likely to be of interest to American archmologists.

It is to be regretted that so few of our American boys learn any trade, or are willing to serve as apprentices for the term of four or five years. Almost any good and smart boy can procure employment in some one of the hundred skilled industries that are carried on in this city; and the boy who serves his apprenticeship faithfully gets a training that ill be advantageous to him all through life. and that will very surely enable him to earn a living as long as he lives. We should suppose that any real sensible boy would like to think of becoming a skilled workman in a good trade; would like to look forward to the time when he could stand up as an independent journeyman, for example, in the carpenter's trade, or the brassworker's, or the tailor's, or the stonemason's, or the watchmaker's, or the bookbinder's, or the fresco painter's, or the weaver's, or the printer's, or chinist's, or the locksmith's, or the gilder's, or some other trade worthy of his manhood. It is a splendid thing for a young fellow to start out in the world with a good trade. He can be as stiff as he pleases, and doesn't need to knuckle down to anybody. neither to the boss nor the foreman, if he minds his own business and steers clear of gallivanting. He can nearly always get a job at fair pay, and can often have a chance of travelling to some other part of the country to look for a better job at higher pay. What longheaded American boy would not like to have

such a show in life? Yet a vast number of our American boys don't want to learn a trade. They are anxious to be office boys, or counter jumpers, or salesboys, or clerks, or something of that kind, Stupid fellows, when they can get a chance to become skilled mechanics! Why, we were told by a gentleman the other day that he knew of three youthful Americans who were serving as door boys in a large up-town sixstory apartment house. What show for promotion have they? They can hardly hope even to get a janitorship.

We say that boys who need to earn a livin do well to learn a trade, and then strike out in life, free as the American flug.

Cotton spinning mills are a comparatively new feature of Japan's industrial life. They have recently been the seene of terrible acci dents, both at Nagoya and Osaka, where large mids have been in operation. Fifteen month ago, when the terrible earthquake shook the central part of the largest island, the brick tower of the big cotton mill at Nagova fell upon the crowd of operatives who were struggling to get out, killing a large number of them. Last month a spinning will at Osaka was burned, and 125 persons, mostly young girls, were burned to death. These buildings were modelled after American mills, with plenty of the best machinery. Cotton mill owners in Japan have for some time been scouring the Orient for raw material, and un less earthquakes and fires, the curses o Japan, are too destructive, the industry promses a rapid development.

There are but few "abandoned farms" is the State of Connecticut, and none of the farms that are for sale there can be bought for a song. The facts upon the subject given in an official namphlet issued by the State Board of Agriculture for the purpose of correcting erroneous reports by which many people have been misled. The secretary of the Board says in this document that he has received numerous applications for a list o the abandoned farms in Connecticut, and that he has striven to procure such information from the various counties of the State as would enable him to answer these inquiries. He found that there were no abandoned farms last year in many counties; that a number of pieces of land which had once been cultivated are now used for pasturage or for tree growing, or are left unoccupied by their owners. who prefer to live in towns; and that a certain proportion of the farms of the State, as o other States, are for sale. We notice that is the extensive county of Hartford fc farms were in the market when Secretary Gold issued his report. One of these farms, 80 acres, with buildings and quarry, was of-fered for \$0,000; another of 100 acres for \$7,000; another of 65 acres for \$5,000; and several others were offered for \$1,000 or even less. The prices look low in some cases, but perhaps they are as high as they ought to be in all cases. In any event, the buyers of farms have to pay for them in Hartford county. There were 18 farms for sale in New L. county: 23 in Fairfield county: 18 in Wind ham county, and 23 in Middlesex county; while in the other three counties of the State there were as many as 181-making in all about 300 Connecticut farms in the market. This is but a small propertion of the State' farming lands, most of which are yet held by

its natives.
It is well that Secretary Gold of the State Board of Agriculture has given the opportunity for correcting the false statements tha were often printed last year about the abandoned farms and desolate rural regions of the sturdy old Yankee State of Connecticut.

Solld Truth,

From the Tolerto Bee. New York city is the best governed city on the conti-ment. During the past five years no other municipality has been so free from corruption or has been so sco-

#### EXHIBITIONS OF PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

There can hardly be two opinions as to the fine spirit and strong originality of Mr. Remington's sketches and drawings in black and white and water color, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, but his raintings whites still walk the streets unpunished, has excite a good deal of discussion by their very unusual exploits in the realm of sunshine. If Mr. Remington has not himself been deceived by what he has seen in the land of clear skies and no trees, then he has revealed to us in these far Western and Mexican views some entirely new conditions and effects of light and atmosphere and glaring desolation. It is manifest that one who has not witnessed just this extraordinary, blinding, blazing light that Remington has painted must take the artist's word for it, and no one can doubt the sincerity and intelligence of his attempts to fix this

almost unpaintable condition upon canvas. Whatever may be the differences of opinio upon his success in doing a thing, the truth of which we cannot question because we cannot judge of it, it is quite clear that, if the hues of the western desert and the western sky, and the shadows from the light of the latter upon the burning surface of the fermer. are as Mr. Remington sees them, then he has contributed new records of scenery in a part of our country on which, if one may judge by his paintings, the sun never sets. He needs, then, but to acquire a finish in the purely technical practice of his art that small give his canvases, in the way of refinement, what they so conspicuously have in the matter of spirit and vigor. Twelve painters of this town have sent

Twelve painters of this town have sent twelve pictures apiece to the Hith Avenue Art Gallery, comprising a collection that is interesting if not in any great degree striking. These are the twelve meny crime-ented: Hamilton Hamilton, N.A., J. U. Neoll, N.A., Bruce Crane, Childe Hessam, A. F. Banner, A. N. A., Irving R. Wiles, A. N. A., J. H. Dofrih, A. N. A., Henry P. Smith, Prejvail De Luce, W. Verplanck Birney, C. V. Turner, N. A., and Joseph Lyman, A. N. A.

Their canvases fill both galleries, and among them are many of their representative works, not immissed with some "shelf-worn" goods, Mr. Childe Hassam contribuies a number of his very clever and characteristic street scenes here and in Paris that are fine in suggestion and in atmosphere, and he has turned in, too, one or two pieces of the slap-dash work that sometimes base with him for impressionistic. Mr. Hamilton Hamilton's large canvas. "A Long Island Shepherdess," has much charm in the graceful figure of the young girl, the sheep crowding about her, and the neareful, broad landscape, His "Summer," too, is an attractive picture of a young woman gathering white flowers from a vine at a cottage doorway.

Mr. Irving Wiles has a number of pictures, none of which are quite up to his hest, the two nudes especially being noticeable for their absurdity. Mr. Bruce Crane's well-known Skies are in evidence in a number of richly colored sunsets and gloamings, and Mr. Eunner Blows among other things his picture "Evening—Return of the Flock," from a recent academy exhibition.

Mr. Dolph's dogs and kittens are of the familiar sort, full of the amusing and attractive expressiveness of puppyhood and kittensishness. Mr. Joseph Lyman's sand dunes on the Massachusetts coast somewhere are strong, as are his other works in this collection, strong sometimes at the cost of refinement. Mr. Henry P. Smith's Venetian and American views are a little bit finiew, but not without a beauty of their own. Mr. Verplanck Brnes, Mr. Perejvail De Luce Mr. C. Y. Turner, and Mr. J. C. Nicol welve pictures apiece to the l'lith Avenue Art

### THE GREATER UNITED STATES.

Progress of Favoring Sentiment in This Country and in Canada.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Some of the Canadian journals and statesmen are beginning to discuss the question of annexation in an earnest and intelligent manner. This is a big question for Canada, the biggest that can over come to the front within her domain. It has not, of course, reached the burning stage yet. Annexation will not take place this year, but it is undoubtedly an event of the near future. Two or three years, or two or three dozen years, are only a point in time in the history of a country. Let the annexationists proceed discreetly in their crusade. The future is on their side, and they must win ultimately. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Clyde Hotel on King street east, Toronto, adjacent to St. Lawrence market, is a
famous and popular hostelry, chiefly patronized by the agricultural nortion of the community. A Sua reportor strolled in in search
of an item one afternoon last week and found
one, albeit it was not the kind he sought. He
was immediately recognized by a Chauvanist
and denounced as a representative of the rebel
journal. A controversy arose, and all manner
of extravagant statements were made by both
sides, when the Sun young man appealed to
the crowd of about thirty-four persons. Only
eight or ten appeared willing to take or take sides, and the young quill driver audaclously ciained that a majority of those present were Unionists, and challenged his opnoments to take a secret ballot on the spot. The adversary, feeling sure of his ground, consented; but, alas! when the little slips were counted they told an awful tale. The vote stood:

Total

All were dumfounded. A white-haired patriarch was the first to break the silence that followed the announcement of the vote. He said: "As we have spoken, so would speak the country if the bare question were submitted irrespective of persons or parties." The effect of the old man's words were magical: all reserve was thrown off at once, and the whole twenty-two boldly gave three victorious cheers and a rigor for union.

Try it in your workshop, try it in the street car, try it on the railway, try it wherever twenty or thirty men congregate, and it will supprise you.

twenty or thirty men congregate, and it will surprise you.

The thicke need no longer scour the country for a real live Annexationist; Toronto is full of them; Ontario is full of them; Canada is full of them, and our Legislatures and Parliaments are full of them. The stampeds will soon take place, and before the expiration of Grover Cleveland's term he will be the President of a united North America. Sir John A. Macdonald used to say, "After me, the deluge." That deluge is here.

### Died in Accordance With His Wish From the Hartford Courant.

Last Priday Gen. Butler sent for a business friend and in the course of the conversation the sudden death of a mutual friend, the late Vice-President Du Barry of the Pennsylvania road, was mentioned. Mr. Du Barry had finished his day's work and then died. Gen. Butler said to his friend And that is the way I wish to die when my time

comes. I am in no baste to leave this world. I sha be well content to stay here some years longer, but when my time shall come, that is the way I wish to go.

# Will Not Give Up Her Office.

From Scorr, Kan., Jan. 9.—Mrs. E. S. P. Stiteler, the defeated Populist party candidate for redection to the office of County Superintendent of this county, is freezing to her office, notwithstanding her defeat by a ma-jority of ten votes in the election context which she in-stituated. The opponent W. A. Gwens, to-day qualified and demanded the office, but she declared he received illegal vates and would not give it up. A writ of man-damus will be served on her, and she will be ejected from the office by the Sheriff.

#### President lugally for the Cabinet. From the Richmond State. Mr. M. E. Ingalis, President of the Chesapeake and

Ohio and the "Big Four" line, is now included in the list of varinet possibilities. If he could be induced to go into the Cabinet, what a great Postmaster-Genera he would make! Resolutions Bearing Pruit.

From the Washington Evening Star,

The first conscience contribution of the year was r

#### ceived by the United States Treasurer yesterday, rame from Kansas City, Mo., and amounted to \$225. He in Wrong.

To res Entrop or Tue Sex-Sir. In an interview with a. J. Bowden, published in Tue Sex this morning, he sayet "Last year W. R. Benjamin paid \$1,000 for a manuscript at one of these sales which turned out to be longue. Mr. Howden has confused in imme wit some one class. At protend to be an expert in site matters it is an injury to me to have such a wint matters it is an injury to me to have such a wint pulsished. Walter Roys's HENGAN'S

#### Cold Weather in Georgia. From the Atlanta Constitution

We're a freezin' an' a sneezin' an' a wheerin' fit to kill An' coal has reached the color of a green five-dolla An' we'll soon be burnin' o' the bricks, an' warmin' by like stones: It's the tonglest time we ever struck, from Bilivillo clean to Boues!

O for one breath o' summer scross the key hills.
To warm the rhenmatism and thaw the frozen stills!
Won't never say, "this weather," shot," for brimstone
would be also
Longside o' this leve chiverib' spell o' Georgia anow Come on, O. blazin'annimer! Jes' heat your ovens hot farow bushous o' red pepper in the stazin', whitzin' pol For we'le freezin' an' a successi an' a sheazin' at to

An' con has reached the color of a green Sve-dollar

ORN. BUTLERS LEGION.

An Army of Democrate in 1862 for Warlike and Political Purposes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The death of Gen. Butler recalls to my recollection a remarkable incident in his military career. In the summer of 1832 I had occasion to go to Concord. N. H., on business which brought me in contact with the Governor of the State. At that time there was great dissatisfaction among the Governors of the New England States on account of a permission which President Lincoln had given to Butler to go home navy is irresponsible. and raise a legion of 10,000 men. Gov. Andrew

of Massachusetts was especially disturbed. The permission given by the President seriously interfered with the raising of troops by the Governors of the States. On my way down from Concord I occupied a seat in the car as far as Lowell with Major Paul II. George, who was Gen. Butler's Quartermaster. I asked him what was the purpose of this legion of 10,000 men, to be commanded by Gen. Butler.

Well," said he, "the General was down at Fortress Monroe, and there was not much of an outlook for him, so I suggested to him to go to Washington and get permission to go home to New England and raise this legion. We went together, and first saw the President. He gave the necessary orders to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury gave us all the money we wanted. So we came home, and have been engaged for sometime in raising the legion.

the legion."
Well, Major." I remarked, "this explains
the works operands; but what is the purpose of "Well, Major," I remarked, "this explains the noise operands; but what is the purpose of this new military organization?"

"Well, sir," replied the Major, "I will tell you. We are going to have a Democratic army, composed of Democratic officers and met. We are going down South and shall strike a great blow. Then we are coming back to the North, and shall strike a great blow here."

"I can understand," I replied, "how you may possibly strike a blow in the South, because this is a time of civil war; but how about the flow you are to strike here at the North?"

"Oh!" said he, "that will be political, of course."

course."

1 knew Gen. Butter from the time when he becan to practise in Lowell. At first his practice was chiefw in the criminal courts, out as time went on he rose into civil business, and was employed. I think, by some of the great inautfacturing corporations. He had not much book learning, but he was very adroit in the management of cases in court, and was a formidable adversary. His power of repartee was remarkable. If some of his savings could be recalled they would be found to be very pungent, but there was no malice. He was always courteous to his opponents.

Of Gen. Butter's ability as a nawyer and a statesman there can be no doubt. What place history will funify assign to him as a General admits of some question.

JAN. 11, 1893. Geo. Ticknon Curria. dults of some question.
Jan. 11, 1893. GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

### A Suggestion for a New City Watt.

To the Epiron of The Sch-Sir, I see that the Municipal Building Commission has decided that a new City Hall shall be built upon the site of the present City There is no doubt that the city Government should have, and that as speedily as possible, accommo-dations for all its departments. There is also small doubt that the new building would be an ornament to Furthermore, the new City Hall should be in he City Hall Park, the most natural, convenient, and

economical location for a municipal building. But is it necessary that the old building be torn down? t is worthy of preservation, not only because of its age, because it is one of the remnants of early New York which the people of a century hence will look at with admiration. It is also worthy of preservation because it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the cause it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the cause it is one of the most beautiful buildings in the country, one of the few buildings which now justify claim a place among the admirable pieces of architecture of modern times. No one who has any love of the beautiful can think of its destruction without regret.

I am not an architect, but it seems to me that it is not necessary to destroy it in order to make room for the municipal dovernment. Would it not be nessible to construct a semicircular building behind it, with the wines sweeping around so as to be even with the front even when the semicircular building could either be attached. This semicircular building could either be attached that in the manual the country building, and the City Hail. The ends of the wines could be built in the another of the wines could be such and the City Hail. The ends of the wines could be achieved in some artislic way, which our able architects could devise. The City Hail would thus stand in full view, with the semicircular building as a background. And the City Hail would be saved and the municipal Government would have plenty of room. It seems to me that the Municipal Hailding Commission onght to get plans for some such arrangement and consider them carefully before finally deciding upon the destruction of one of the really noble monuments of the New World.

New Yorsa, Jan, 12. age, because it is one of the remnants of early New New York, Jan. 12.

## Martha Washington's Ten Set.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The deception pracised on the Hon. Oscar Straus, as told in your morning issue of Jan. 11, is but one of the many stories of china happened through so reputable a nouse as The Birch's Sons. They were doubtless as thoroughly de-ceived as was Mr. Straus. In my book entitled "China Collecting in America," published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1812, I give a full description of the original

Sous in 1892, I give a full description of the original set of Martha Washington china, which was the gift neither of the French officers not of Lafayette, but of a Mr. Van Braam, and give also my reasons for believing it to have been his gift.

The original set is not clear French china, but opaque bluish porcelain, evidently Chinese. Pieces are still owned by members of Washington's family, Edmund Law Rogers of Baltimore, and Mrs. Beverly Kennon of Washington. D. C., nice of George Washington Parke Custia. Miss lienretta Lyon of Rossville, Staten Island, has several pieces of the original set, given her by Mr. tustils. There are pieces also in the National Museum at Washington. I wonder that any china buyer or relio hunter should be ignorant of the existence of these reproductions, which have now, however, a somewhat productions, which have now, however, a somewhat increased value since lirst sold in 1876. They are seen in many collections. I myself have a dozen tea plates, But I must add that I have also found them in the pos-session of collectors who believed them to be part of Martha Washington's own tea so:

242 HENRY STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Mr. De Lisser Caught On.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having just noticed your article in last Saturday's issue headed "A Dog Worth Lawing Over," I basten to inform you that in the main the story is correct. You fail to add the sequel, which is of great importance to me, masmuch as it vindicates me of the charge of theit. After being rrested and taken to Nisgara Falls, I appeared before Police Justice Piper in answer to the charge of petit larceny. I extlained to his Honor that the rescue of the dog was made at the risk or our own lives, inamuch as the descent into the Cave of the Winds is down a spiral staircase, covered with snow and ice, a distance of 180 feet, a missisp meaning sure death on the rocks below. If we had allowed the dog to remain there he would surely have perished, as it would have been impossible for him, in the mangled condition in which we found lim, to climb to the top and save himself. It turned out at the trial that Kimmens, who really owned the dog, had been offered \$500 for him by a moseum manager, and the Judge, believing that it was with the object of graining this amount that he had caused my arrist, immediately discharged inc. asying at the same time that it was with the object of graining this amount that he had caused my arrist, immediately discharged inc. asying at the same time that it was with the object of frame time that he had caused my arrist, immediately discharged inc. asying at the same time that it was awarded the custody of the dog, and have the animal in my possession now.

Charnax, Ont., Jan. 9, 1893. olice Justice Piper in answer to the charge of petit CHATHAN, Ont., Jan. 9, 1893.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Aluminium pencils are being manufactured in Gerany for use as a substitute for slate pencils. The Paris Municipal Counsel has asked the Prefecture to prepare a scheme for making the gas supply of the city a municipal monopoly.

Denmark experted considerably more than 100,000. 000 pounds of butter last year. The trade has more than doubled in the past five years. Baron Hirsch heads the list of winning owners on the British turf last year, With a stud of only eight horses e won £33,000, the greater part of that being won by

An exchange of the terms "Semitte impertmence"

and "Aryan arrogance" led to a duel between two duetors, a Christian and a Jew, in Vienna recently. Both were wounded and afterward reconciled. One of the scenic novelties in a London pantomime is a "tableau curtain of crystal prisms," held together by twenty four miles of wire, and illuminated by elec-tric lights. If is said to be marvellously effective. A lady at Ashford, England, has just received a bequest of £150,000 from an old gentleman, an entire stranger, for a small act of sindness rendered to him ave years ago. He was in the crowd outside Buckingham Palace watching the arrivals at one of th Quren's drawing rooms when he became faint and staggered helplersly. The crowd jested him, shouting that he was drank and commenced to justle him robe-The lady saw he was il , and heiped him through the crowd to a seat in a park close by. He soon reco

### ered, asked her name, and they parted, and she did not hear of him again until two weeks ago, when his so-licitors informed her of his death and that is had be queathed her the sum named. Lying Analyzed. From the Chaliman Intelligence.

A be to not necessarily an intrutt at oil mere; of newfall mere; of newfall mered to finish, or put places in the newfall mered to finish, or put man will walks before at making him thinks and of and. You may construct a faller out of rath while mered to the newfall mered to the first newfall mered to the newfall mered to the first newfall mered to the newfall of the the newfall

# That Kipling lufant,

From the Ladianopolis discount, which alls the youngster, any way?" said Pa-in-stocking-test.

Ithink she wants to go to sleep," its mamma said, discount of the control of don't you let it do so, then ?" said Pa-in stock-"Perhans you'd better walk with her," its mamma And be's took the blessed infant, he's a-walkin' to an And his side remarks are lively, though he makes 'em

and he warbles "byc-o-bye-o" in a voice of utter

While a walkin' of the baby in the mornin'

THE TOWA AND THE BROOKLYN.

The Award for Their Construction and Their Distinctive Features,

Washington, Jan. 12.-The sward of the contracts both for the new battle ship and the new armored cruiser to the Cramps is strictly in accordance with law and with fair dealing. The lowest responsible bidder is entitled to the award, and the Philadelphia firm was lower on each of the two vessels than its San Francisco competitor. It will hardly be suggested that the shipyard which has constructed more than any other for our new

The argument of the Union Iron Works presumably was that the Secretary of the Nave has a certain discretion in this matter, and that he actually has exercised that discretion. in former instances, against lowest bidders, with a view to the interests of the country. It is true that the lowest bidder has not always received the award. Thus Moore & Sons of Elizabethport, did not get the Machias and the Castine, because they could not show the pos-session of the plant needed for building them, and the contract accordingly went to a higher bidder, the Bath Iron Works. Again, Wheeler & Co. of Bay City lost the Bancroft, because it was thought that its construction in the Michigan vard might infringe the treaty of 1817, and that vessel also went to a higher bidder, the Elizabethport firm. The Minneapolis furnished still another example. The lowest bidder in her case was the Bath Iron Works. but as this establishment acknowledged that it could not finish the vessel within the contract time of two years the award was made

to a higher bidder. But it is evident that in each of these instances there was a specific objection to the lowest bidder; and this fact makes the case quite different from the present. It is suggested, however, that such an objection might be found in the amount of work undertaken by the Cramps, which would make it impossible for them to complete the new ships within the

time required. They have now on hand, exclusive of their private work, the 8.150-ton armored cruiser New York for her inishing touches; the 7.350-ton Columbia, launched but still to complete; the Minneapolis, also of 7.350 tons; not yet launched; the battle shins Indiana and Massachusetts, each of 10.200 tons, still on the stocks; and now they are to have the 11.280-ton lows and the 1.150-ton Brookiya. This makes seven out of the cight indiana and Massachusetts, each of 10.200 tons, still on the stocks; and now they are to have the 11.280-ton lows and the 1.150-ton Brookiya. This makes seven out of the cight indicated the construction at one yard. The answer here, however, is that the Cramps say that their facilities are adequate for all these ships. The New York and Columbia will soon be off their hands, and, in fact, they require more work to keep their resources employed. Besides, there are severetime penalties under which they are responsible to the Government for any failure or delay on the contract.

One more suggestion is made, namely, that it is for the interest of the Government to give work to Pacille coast as well as to Atlantic coast builders. This is undoubtedly true, and perhaps it might be conjectured that under some circumstances. Socretary Tracy would have a suggestion of the department and chances for other construction. But as things are no such plans exist. The Secretary goes out of office in less than two months, and does not know what ships Congress will give to his successor to plan. He can now follow only the strict letter of the law. It is true that the Union Iron Works, and does not know what ships Congress will give to his successor to plan. He can be well as a ship of the sum of the season of the season of the law. It is true that the Union Iron Works, and does not know what ships Congress will give to his successor to plan. He can be well as a ship of the sum of the season of the season

similar vessel affoat or in course of construction."

The Iowa's 1.100 tons of incroased displacement have been similarly utilized in changes from the Indiana. Here also we find greater length, a forecastle deck, an increased free-board forward, and the carrying of the heavy guns higher up so as to be used better in all conditions of the seas. There is also some narrowing of the hull amidships, as in the Brocklyn, with similar advantages. But there are two great changes that practically make the Iowa a new tyne—the sergoing battle ship, as contrasted with the Indiana and her mates, which are coast line battle ships. In the latter armor and armament are emphasized; in the Iowa more stress is laid on speed and coal endurance. The Indiana has 13-inch guns, the Iowa 12-inch guns, and she carries also six 4-inch rapid-fire guns instead of four 6-inch guns. The Iowa's side armor is several inches less thick than the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's. But she has 16 knots instead of the Indiana's several inches and the Brooklyn two of the finest armored ships anywhere found will be added to our navy. finest armored ship added to our navy.

# Pipe Smokers' Paradise,

In Washington a man may place his good old briar pine in his sharely mouth and walk around town smoking according to the dictates of his own conscience, none daring to make him afraid. It is not so in all parts of the country. There are places where such conduct would bring him under police surveillance, and cause him to be estracised by society. There has long been a deep-rooted prejudice against the pipe; a man might appear in public smoking a cigar that would cause horses to swoon three blocks away, and nobedy would say anything, but if he smoked a pipe on the streets his sweat door was scaled. Reason, however, has resumed her maiestic sway, levelled the barriers of superstition, and conquered the armed hosts of prejudice, and as a result the man who smokes is happy. From the Washington News,

#### Mr. Howland Set Right. From the Washington Frenchy News.

An article was published a few days ago regarding Mr. S. S. Howland, in which it was stated that he had preferred charges against Mr. Neville at the Metropolitan Club, on which that gentleman was suspended, and in consequence of which Mr. Howland had been cut by his triends and ostracized at all his clubs. The Evenny News has since ascertained that there is no truth in these statements. Mr. Howland preferred no charges whitever against Mr. Neville. The charges were preferred by the club itself.

# Confirmatory Evidence.

Jenn Puck A little group was discussing Bisla's comet in a country store. ry store.

I tell ye, "said Farmer Hardshell, "thet was a great fall of stars the timo took comes come store. I seem more than a thousand drap with my own eyes."

I didn't see 'em," responded Joshua Hright: "but I looked sout the next might, and I noticed the stars was thuned and considerable.

#### Foresca. From the Chicago Loaily Pribuna

Juvenile Customer—I want ten cents worth of cheese, sir, if you please.

If you please, through the cutting of a chunk and weighing its—I'm sorry, little girl, but I've out off a trille too much, liere's a quarter's worth.

Juvenile tusiomer—Yes, that's what mamma said is would be. Here's the quarter."

The Typewriter's Lunch,

From Puck.
Mary had a little lamb
And a piece of apple nie
And got a check for fifty
Which she considered h